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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/115,273	07/14/1998	MATTHEW J. MASON	PLAT-01001US	1196

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, CAO H

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/115,273

Applicant(s)

MASON, MATTHEW J.

Examiner

Cao (Kevin) Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-24, 41-48, 65-72 and 81-87 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-24, 41-48, 65-72 and 81-87 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 17-24, 41-48, 65-72 and 81-87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayes, Jr. et al. (US Patent No. 6,339,826) in view of Schneider et al. (US Patent No. 6,105,027).

Regarding claim 17, Hayes discloses a configuration device configured to perform configuration management functions on objects within said configuration management system (see col. 7, lines 1-67); a server machine for executing said configuration device and producing

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display information for said representation of said objects within said configuration management system; and a network interface connecting said server machine to a network, wherein said network interface is a web interface and said network is one of the Internet and an intranet (see col. 18, lines 14-67 and figure 13); wherein said server machine transmits information produced by said configuration device and said display information over said network for display on a remote computer (see figure 1-2); however, Hayes fails to explicitly teach a display device configured to display a representation of objects in a presentation having a tree display of objects in configuration management system, and a content display that displays items selected in tree display.

Schneider teaches a display device configured to display a representation of objects in a presentation having a tree display of objects in configuration management system, and a content display that displays items selected in tree display (see col. 22, lines 36-61). It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a display device configured to display a representation of objects in a presentation having a tree display of objects in configuration management system, and a content display that displays items selected in tree display as taught by Schneider client-server system of Hayes in order to provide a user interface is painted by a tree rendering component that allows intuitive navigation and interpretation of the tree structure; and wherein the transmitted information includes one of an Active X component, Visual Java program, Java applet, and PERL program configured to utilize the information produced by said configuration device in said presentation (see col. 27, lines 5-50).

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Regarding claims 18 and 42, Hayes discloses wherein said one of an Active X component, Visual Java Program, Java applet, and PERL program are further configured to provide access to selected of said configuration management functions (see col. 6, lines 14-67).

Regarding claim 19, Hayes discloses wherein said selected configuration management functions include at least one of object state changes, object check-in, object check-out, create package, difference of disparate objects, move package, promote package, demote package, snapshot, approve, list version, list difference, remove item, notify, concurrent merge, cross environment verge, interactive merge, execute user defined process (UDP); and state changes are performed by drag and drop procedures utilizing said representation of objects (see col. 12, lines 1-64).

Regarding claim 22, Hayes discloses wherein said report generator generates said access reports when the selected object is one of a user group, object, and environment; said package based reports when the selected object is a package; and said version control reports when the selected object is a package (see col. 15, lines 5-67).

Regarding claims 23 and 24, Hayes discloses wherein said report generator is configured to produce said reports in InfoReport report formats; and access reports include information indicating which users and user groups have access to execute specified functions in an environment; version control reports include a list of items organized by at least one of version, check out parameters, branches, modification by user, modification by environment, and current release; and said package based reports include a list of items organized by at least one of items modified by packages, packages by state, time in state, and packages by form items (see col. 20, lines 18-64).

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Regarding claim 43, Hayes discloses selected configuration management functions include at least one of object state changes, object check-in, object check-out, create package, difference of disparate objects, move package, promote package, demote package, snapshot, approve, list version, list difference, remove item, notify, concurrent merge, cross environment verge, interactive merge, execute user defined process (UDP); and said method further comprises the step of: performing said state changes by drag and drop procedures utilizing said representation of said objects (see col. 21, lines 1-63).

As claims 44-48, 65-72 and 81-83 are analyzed as previously discussed with respected to claims 17-24 and 41-43.

Claim 84 differs from claim 17 in that “a registration device configured to register an application as associated with a type of version; and a view version device configured to, check out a version from configuration management system, and execute an application registered as associated with the version checked out” which set to reply upon Hayes (see col. 11-12, lines 1-65).

As claims 85-87 are analyzed as previously discussed with respected to claims 1 and 85.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 01/03/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument on pages 14-15 that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references

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themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Hayes discloses a configuration device configured to perform configuration management functions on objects used in combination of Schneider's a display device configured to display a representation of objects in a presentation having a tree display of objects in configuration management system, and a content display that displays items selected in tree display. One skilled in the art would have been obvious to provide a display device configured to display a representation of objects in a presentation having a tree display of objects in configuration management system, and a content display that displays items selected in tree display as taught by Schneider client-server system of Hayes in order to provide a user interface is painted by a tree rendering component that allows intuitive navigation and interpretation of the tree structure.

In response to applicant's argument that on page 16 the first paragraph of the remarks; Applicant argues that the combination of Hayes and Schneider do not teach or suggest "configured to perform configuration management functions on objects within the configuration management system." However, the limitations as claimed which broadly read on Hayes "FIG. 1 shows one high level view of an intended environment for practicing the invention. A network 100 is provided for interconnecting a plurality of user stations, such as desktop personal computers 102, mobile laptop computers 104, workstations 106 (e.g., RISC computers), an administrator's station 108 and a server 110. In one embodiment, network 100 might be a local area network. In another embodiment, network 100 might include wide area networking for entities such as corporations that have geographically dispersed sites that are

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still included within the system. There is no intent to limit the environment in which the invention might be practiced; indeed, a network of any type that interconnects many types of stations is envisioned. A high-level diagram of the profile management administrative operating environment is shown in FIG. 2. An administrator client network computer 200 is represented on the left of the Fig. and a server 202 for the system is on the right. The client and server communicate via a network represented as 203. The particular example of FIG. 2 assumes that the client computer is a system administrator's computer. (17) Profile manager 206 on the client side allows the administrator to configure user applet preferences at both user and group levels. The administrator can create new users and group hierarchies, add users to different groups, specify applet permissions for each group and for individual users. And the administrator can configure applets in the context of an individual user or a group. The administrator can add, delete and reset passwords for users. Profile management support is transparent to the general user. The administrator can invoke the profile manager 206 in the context of any user or group. Only the administrator can change from his/her context to administer clients (users) and groups. The server will not allow a user without administrative authority to switch context. When a request comes into the server, it will query the authenticated ID of the user trying to access this function. If the user does not possess administrative authority, (e.g., is not a member of the AllUsers.Administrator group), the Profile Manager Servlet 214 will reject the request. Profile manager 206 invokes other applets, such as applet1 (208), as shown in FIG. 2. In this example, applet1 might be the administrative applet for configuring preferences related to user desktops. Or applet1 could be a configuration utility related to an end user applet, such as editors, word processors, databases, etc. It is

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preferred, but not required, that configuration applets such as 208 exist as modules separate from their corresponding user applets. In the context of FIG. 2, Applet1 is typically a configuration applet for a user applet; the administrator runs the configuration applet applet1 under a group context to set group preference and permission defaults, or in a user context to customize user applet configurations for an individual. By implementing applet1 as a module separate from its user applet, performance is enhanced, since the configuration applet1 will likely be small compared to the user applet. Also, separate configuration applets allow the administrator to control the end user's ability to configure the user applet" see col. 7, lines 33-67.

In response to applicant's argument that on page 16 the first paragraph of the remarks; Applicant argues that the combination of Hayes and Schneider do not teach or suggest "the display of object in a configuration management system"; however, the limitations as claimed which broadly read on Schneider "FIG. 10 shows the display used to define information sets. Here, window 1003 contains a hierarchical list of information sets and window contains a hierarchical list of the available resources. The hierarchical list of information sets and the hierarchical list of available user groups made in the same fashion as the list of user groups. Again, information sets and available resources over which the user of display 1001 has administrative authority appear in black; the other items on the list appear in gray. In window 1001 the available resources are the Internet and the two locations that make up VPN 201. In a more developed VPN 201, the list of available resources would indicate servers at the location, services in the servers, and the information items provided by the services. For

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example, if the service provides a directory tree, the information items contained in the directory tree would be indicated by means of a pathname which specified the root of the directory tree and used wildcard characters to specify the files above the root in the tree. When a resource is added to a server, the resource may be defined via the 1005 window. Having thus been defined, a resource may be assigned to an information set in the same fashion that a user identification is assigned to a user group. Again, clicking on the apply button causes the changes in display 1001 to be propagated to all copies of access control database 301.

FIG. 11 shows the display 1101 used to define policies. Which type of policy is being defined is specified in button bar 1113; as indicated there, display 1101 is defining access policy. All of the policy displays have the same general format: a window 1103 which contains a hierarchical display of user groups, a window 1105 which contains a display of a hierarchy of objects for which policy may be defined and a policy definition window 1107 which contains access policy definitions 1108. In the hierarchy of objects, objects for which the user of display 1101 has the right to define policies appear in black; the others appear in gray. In display 1101, what is being defined is access policies, so the objects are information sets; see col. 23, lines 14-52.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

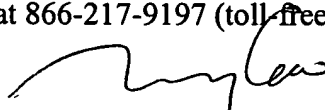
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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cao (Kevin) Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-4053. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571)272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Cao (Kevin) Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2173